

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2037.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND 4,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS —
CHAIRMAN — JOHN BELL-IRVING.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN — W. H. FORBES, Esq.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. S.C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.
H. J. DALRYMPLE, Esq. L. POENICKER, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq. N. A. SIRS, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER — THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER — SHANGHAI — EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS — LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG — INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS —
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1888.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1888.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS :

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

6 " 4 " "

3 " 3 "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 3 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. BUTTER,

Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

M. R. P. M. SETHNA is authorised to sign the name of our Firm from this date.

E. N. MEHTA & Co.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1888.

To be Let.

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLONIAL CHAMBERS".

GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, from the 1st August.

Apply to DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1888.

Intimations.

CONTINUANCE OF

GREAT CHEAP SALE.
ROSE & CO.'S STOCK.
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
DOORS OPEN AT 9 A.M.
THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1888.

Consignees.

occidental and oriental steamship company.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship

"ARABIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHS. D. HARMAN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1888.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"NINGCHOW"

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before NOON, on the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 22nd inst., will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M., TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1888.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"GREAT ADMIRAL,"

J. F. Rowell, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1888.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"MARY L. STONE,"

Joscelin, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1888.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"W. H. CONNER,"

Butman, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1888.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

(FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY, having connexion with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES (LEGHORN) and GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD. THE Company's Steamship

"BISAGNO,"

Captain Tognasso, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 22nd inst., at NOON.

At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in Prince's Docks.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1888.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"AMOV,"

Captain R. Köhler, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSSSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1888.

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

(Calling at COLOMBO should induce to offer.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"KHIVA,"

will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at NOON, instead of as previously advertised.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1888.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF SVDEN,"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 6th October, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage apply to the PENSINULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY's Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 19th September, 1888.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

N. O. T. I. C. E.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIK PORTS.

ALSO, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON THURSDAY, the 27th day of September, 1888, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship

“BRAUNSCHWEIG,” Captain H. Bödker, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and ARGO, will leave this Port above, calling at

ENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, and Specie will be received on board until 1 P.M., and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 26th September, 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agent's Office.)

Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and can take a Doctor and Steamer.

For further information, apply to the Agent, No

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

OUR NEW SEASON'S

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS
ARE NOW READY.
Flower Parcels of 50 Packets, price, \$10.00
of 20 " " 5.00
Vegetable " of 45 " 7.53
Single Packets at list prices.

SPECIAL FLORIST'S SEEDS.

In Packets of six or more named varieties,
viz:—

CLOVE, PINKS—PANSIES—PHLOX—
HOLLYHOCKS—PORTULACA, VERBENA
and PETUNIA.

MIGNONETTE MACHEL
(The New Variety).

Priced Catalogue on application.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
London, 31st August 1888.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is required that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on editorial matters are sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, as evidence of original authorship.

While the editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph" will always receive facts for discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interest, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue, not later than Three o'clock so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisers and Subscribers which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" has the largest circulation of any English newspaper in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertising. Terms can be learnt on application.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is at the Telephone Central Exchange No. 1.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the "Hongkong Telegraph" are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

DEATH.

At Honam, Canton, suddenly on the 19th inst., CHARLES EDWARD WHITREAD, of the Imperial Maritime Customs, aged 28 years. [933]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1888.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters.)

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

LONDON, September 19th.

In the Washington senate Senator Sherman advocated the union of Canada with the United States preserving local autonomy.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The French transport *Annamite* left Toulon on the 6th inst. and arrived in Haiphong a few days afterwards.

We would remind members of the Hongkong Cricket Club that the annual meeting takes place at 5 p.m. to-morrow in the Pavilion.

ONE of the latest Parisian fads is to wear ears of corn on the head. The style elsewhere is to wear the ears on the head and the corns on the feet.

THE agents (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.) inform us that the "Shire" line steamship, *Glengormshire*, from London, left Singapore yesterday for this port.

We are requested to state that the O. and O. S.S. Company's steamer *Arabik*, which is intended to leave this for Yokohama and San Francisco on the 27th inst., will call at Honolulu.

A SCIENTIST calculates with great precision what a mosquito could do if it were as large as a human being. There is no utility in such figures. A mosquito can do about four hundred times too much now.

THE two ocean-going torpedo boats which arrived here a few months ago with the cruiser *Porpoise*, were seen steaming at full speed this morning from Yau-mai-ii towards the western entrance to the harbour, probably for torpedo practice.

KIND Man to Policeman—I understand your lot is not a happy one. Policeman—That's all you know about it. It is a hundred feet front on a new street down Eastwards, and has doubled in value in sixty days. What's the matter with that?

IN the Chinese quarters of the town the festival in honour of the "Queen of Heaven," known as the "Moon Cake" celebration, was kept up with the usual display of lantern illumination last night, the light well repaying a visit to West Point. The numerous hongs and shops which line the labyrinthian streets in that quarter of the town had all rows of lanterns hanging at the doors, and a good deal of jollification was going on within.

In the Summary Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Leach, Mr. Walter Judd was sued by his cook for \$800, wages. The hash-slinger used to come down from the Peak daily to go to the market, and stayed here some time. Mr. Judd happened to find out that he spent the afternoon looking after a shop he had established, under the sign of the "Piping Grasshopper," and objected. Cooks therupon left summarily, and now claimed his wages. Ultimately he agreed to take half.

THE British female's sins against taste continue to be as scarlet, for we learn upon good authority that she now gets herself up for garden parties, picnics, "and such" in gowns of red cotton, without regard to age, color, or matrimonial condition of servitude.

At the Police Court to-day before Mr. Weddhouse, Chan Min, 35, a married woman of Canton, was charged by Sin Choi, also a married woman, with decoying her into this colony on the 14th inst. for purposes of prostitution. Mr. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson, appeared for the defence of this case which had been remanded from the 15th inst. Complainant said she was the wife of a silk weaver in Canton and lived in the Sai-Chiu suburb. On the 11th inst. she went to the city to look for her husband and landed from a boat at the Sha-Ki wharf where defendant met her and enquired where she was going and for what purpose. On being told the object of the visit defendant said she knew where the husband was and offered to take witness to him. After some hesitation on the part of witness she was taken on board the Hongkong steamer and on arrival in Hongkong the two women took lodgings at a common boarding house, from which, on the 13th, witness was taken to the Praya with the object of finding a steamer bound to Singapore, but on discovering that something was wrong she refused to embark and had defendant given into custody. In her defence to the Court the accused said complainant was the inmate of a brothel in Canton where she had occupied the post of scout for about six years. Plaintiff was always complaining of being "hard up" and had asked to be taken to Singapore, but changed her mind when getting to the Praya and on the point of embarking. The prisoner was discharged, there being a lack of evidence to carry a conviction.

Since the publication of our remarks on the "Broker-men" obstruction, the arcade along the Queen's Road front of the Hongkong Hotel has been showing quite a deserted appearance, the previous frequenter of the Rialto probably deeming it derogatory to their dignity to further advertise their profession to all the passers-by, the Chinese fraternity included.

We repeat that it is high time a building was provided for a Stock Exchange in the central part of our business thoroughfare. The increase of brokers in the Colony can only mean one thing, and that is that business is Hongkong, particularly in the traffic in local stocks, is fast increasing and developing. This is certainly a more encouraging symptom than if our share market were unentangled by either principals or middle-men. It is precisely because our local traffic is pressing that the necessity arises for affording suitable accommodation to those who are actively engaged in it, and whose avocations compel them to knock about town a great deal. The telephone has helped in bringing together principals and agents and thus facilitating their mutual intercourse, and a well managed exchange in a central locality would supplement the talking machine and give the finishing touch to our business arrangements. Of course, the question will always arise as to who is to defray the cost of this desirable institution! Why should not the brokers, stock-jobbers, and the merchants themselves? The Government may, or may not, contribute towards the necessary funds; but the merchants of Hongkong are an all-sufficient body of men to jointly provide for the formation and efficient management of an Exchange by liberal and periodical subscriptions.

ONE of the most pressing desiderata of the Peak has at last been realised. A first-class residential hotel is to be built near the upper terminus of the High Level Tramway line, which will contain accommodation for a large number of the residents of the low levels who prefer healthy summer breezes to the oppressive atmosphere which throughout the hot season hangs like a pall over their habitations and pleasure grounds here below. In another column will be found the abridged Prospectus of the "Austin Arms" Hotel and Building Company, Limited," which is now in course of formation, and which appeals for the support and adhesion of the community at large. As will be seen from the advertisement, the Company not only proposes to build a large residential hotel, but to purchase several other lots at the Peak, and build suitable tenements thereon. It is refreshing to read that the hotel will contain upwards of 50 rooms, and that the houses to be built on the other lots will occupy an area of 84,447 superficial square feet. Those who ought to know best predict an unparalleled success to this grand undertaking. The Peak Tramway Company has been such a success as to have its shares quoted on the market at above 300 per cent. premium on their face value, and it is claimed that the "Austin Arms" Hotel and Building Company, Limited, will surpass anything ever heard of in this gold-coining colony. The idea is undoubtedly a move in the right direction. The vast building sites at the Peak have until quite recently lain useless since the establishment of the colony; but now that there are so few available building sites in the town, owing mostly to the much complained of Chinese invasion, the upper levels are attracting the enterprise, the capital, and the energy of our well-to-do classes. And we feel sure that ample recompence will require legitimate ventures in this direction. One of the first effects of the construction of suitable tenements at the Peak will be a considerable reduction in the abnormally high rents which obtain in all quarters of the city. Were this the only boon conferred by the new Company, it would be sufficient to commend it to universal support. Although we wish to go carefully through the prospectus before pledging ourselves to any definite opinion as to the financial prospects of this gigantic undertaking, we think there cannot be the least doubt that the "Austin Arms" Hotel will soon be an accomplished fact.

SIX, even in that moment of extreme peril, insisted on being rescued grammatically. He was rescuing her from the billowy waves, but it looked as if they might never see Boston again. "Hold on tight, Penelope," he gasped, "hold on tight!" "Don't say hold on tight," gurgled the girl, with her mouth full of Atlantic Ocean; "say hold on tightly."

THE monument to Leon Gambetta, the Great Tribune of France, consists of a pyramid about eight feet high surmounted by a female figure representing Triumphant Democracy, and wearing a Phrygian cap. In her hand Democracy holds the Declaration of the Rights of Man, and she is supported by a winged lion, which advances with open mouth. In the centre of the pyramid is Gambetta, his head thrown back, his eyes glancing along the vast artery from the Tuilleries to the Arc de Triomphe, his hand extended in a fine oratorical gesture away toward the horizon, where lurks the unseen but vigilant enemy. It is really Gambetta, just as he might have looked when he made his famous balloon voyage over the Prussian lines and away to Tours, or when he ascended the Tribune of the Chamber, to reply to some thrust from his opponents. Over the orator is a winged figure holding a flag and representing the Soul of France, which is stirred to its depths by the eloquence of Gambetta. The awakening of the nation by the fervid accents of the fiery patriot is finely represented by a soldier leaning on the breach of a big gun with a broken weapon in his hand, a workman in a blouse stooping to pick up a sword, and another citizen shouldering arms and ready to march to battle. The group is called the "National Defense, or the 'Marsoulaise' of 1870." Underneath is a tablet of black marble inscribed with the words, "To Gambetta, the Country, and the Republic." The monument is certainly striking and effective, but the mixture of classicism and romanticism, and the blending of bronze, iron, stone, and marble make it rather incoherent. It also looks too fragile and too modern in the shadow of the more magnificent and antique monument, the foundations of which were laid by Philip Augustus.

TWO Chinamen—the master of a boarding house and a tin-smith—appeared at the Police Court to-day, before Mr. Pollock, charged with unlawfully and against his will conveying from the Colony one Li A-man, a shop coolie, on the 18th inst. James Cleirhew, Inspector of Nuisances, spoke dragging complainant out of the water at Lap-sai Wan on the above date; he had jumped overboard from a steamer with "one red funnel" which left the harbour bound to Singapore on the 18th. Complainant said on the 17th instant soon after dawn of day he was standing near his house in the Honam district, Canton, when the defendant came up and asked if he wanted any employment. He said he did, and they then arranged to proceed to Hongkong where the accused said work was abundant. Complainant said he was willing to go anywhere for the sake of getting work. They embarked for Hongkong where on arrival they proceeded to the Recreation Ground and had some rice after which they walked about till dark and then lay down to sleep under the verandah of a house. On the morning of the 2nd defendant appeared on the scene when it was proposed to complainant that he should embark for foreign parts, where money was plentiful. On getting on board the steamer, being supplied with a ticket, and duly passing a medical inspection some of the passengers persuaded witness not to go to Singapore; so on seeing a junk near the steamer he sprang into the sea and swam for her, ultimately reaching the shore by means of a sampan which the junk-men called to for assistance. Defendants stoutly denied the charge, and as no proofs were forthcoming, both of them were discharged from custody.

ALL PEOPLE who speculate in lottery tickets are apt to indulge in the most superstitious ideas as to the choice of their numbers. All kinds of charms and combinations are indulged in by the players to secure fortune's favors, culminating in the Neapolitan peasants, who appeal to their patron saint for aid, swearing that should they win a grand prize they will devote a part of the proceeds to beautifying the shrines. It appears that this mania exists also in Vienna, as the *Weekly Times* relates the following story: "To draw the chief prize in one or other of the innumerable lotteries in which Austria-Hungary abounds is alike the life dream of high and low, of rich and poor, of the sanguine and of the despondent. No national festivals, no public rejoicings, charitable organizations, and almost no private entertainments on an extensive scale, are considered complete in all their accessories without their lottery appendages. To win a big prize seems the acme of human felicity, although the winners of prizes, no matter how small and paltry, are envied by their less fortunate friends. The other day a hotel servant won a fortune in the *Thessal* Lottery, and barely had the fact become known that a great many hitherto unacknowledged friends" crooked up anxious to ascertain by what miraculous means the man had come into possession of the fortune-bringing numbers. Nor was he the only victim seized upon by the sycophants. A friend of his, a servant at the Mercury Bank, where the money was drawn, had, in reality, drawn the ticket for him, and was therefore singled out by the lottery investing public as an all-desirable acquaintance. He is up to the present moment receiving letters from all sorts and conditions of men imploring him to draw the ticket they purpose purchasing, and in one case a lady addressed him in verse, in which, while praising his skill to the skies, she refers to the touch of his hand and the glance of his eye as being "full of luck," and solicits his amoring and fortune-insuring services. The public, on calling at the office of the bank aforementioned, make a point of asking for the identical man-servant. Julius Hawill, by name, and in some cases positively refuse to take a ticket that is not drawn by him."

AN argumentative barrister once objected to sermons on the ground, as he put it, that there was no right of reply.

THE *Avenir du Tonkin* notifies that as the offer of submission made by the Than-Thang-Thuat was not carried into effect, notwithstanding the favourable answer given by the Resident-General, the execution of two of that rebel's nephews who were detained in the Hail-duong gaol, was proceeded with on the 2nd inst. when the term granted by the French authorities expired.

YET another great watch, says the *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*, will be added to the horological wonders of the world, a piece of mechanism which will vie with any of the processional curiosities of celebrated clocks, and it is not saying too much that never before has the like been accomplished in watchmaking. Pleasure is taken in presenting the following description of an astronomical watch invented and designed by Peter Gibson of Cincinnati. The construction of it will be intrusted to celebrated watchmakers of Switzerland, the order being placed through well-known jewellers of this city. The watch will be the regular twenty-line size, a full chronometer and leap-year calendar, with a new worm-screw attachment for the hair spring. It shows the seconds (the dead pulse); minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, phases of Luna, signs of the zodiac, the system of the planet Saturn, the seven stars of the Great Bear in different positions as the Bear apparently revolves around the North Pole, constellations of stars on the meridian at midnight each month, the apparent place of the sun in the zodiac during the year, the movement of the earth across the equator of the heavens, and the passage of the equinox. It is quite safe to say that it will be a long time before this latest effort of Mr. Gibson is surpassed.

THE CHAIN GANG EMEUTE.

THE INQUEST.

The following further evidence was heard yesterday:

John Jones, chief warden of Victoria Gaol, said: Convict No. 74 was in for 3 and 2 years penal servitude since June '87. No. 60, was in for 7 years for libel since July '86. No. 141, 7 years since Nov. '84. No. 130, 7 years, since Feb. '86. No. 27, for 7 years and 3 years, March '86. No. 59, 12 years, April '86. No. 8, 5 years, April '87. No. 57, 7 years, Jan. '88. No. 56, six months, May '88.

Robert Patterson, P.C. 23, said—At 7 a.m. on the 19th inst. I commenced dredging near Kennedy Town, for the bodies of Pereira the warden and No. 31 convict. At 8.30 I found No. 31 dressed in the prison clothes; his legs had the usual iron on, and his head showed the mark of a rifle bullet which had entered the top of the skull. Fifteen minutes afterwards we found the body of Pereira about the same spot; he had his cutlass attached, his leather pouch also but no revolver. The bodies were at once conveyed to the gaol.

Head Turnkey Nolan, re-called—When I first saw the disturbance I was about 17 yards up the hill. The nearest gang were about 10 yards from me, and I was about 150 yards from the wharf. We had five turnkeys and four guards out with us. I posted the guards one near the jetty where the escape was made, another on the beach, another on the road to the Gas Works, about 50 yards from the second man, and another on the brow of the hill. The working convicts covered a space of about 150 yards. The prisoners who escaped were working near the jetty. The turnkeys nearest the jetty, I did not see Pereira chasing them; although I knew he had been stationed under the jetty; about 30 yards away I saw Charlson running along the jetty and firing. Two Sikh guards were there and about 5 yards from the junk when she left. There were altogether about 65 rounds of ammunition fired, but a lot of it was useless; I have heard complaints made about it. I did not observe anybody fall overboard from the junk as I was engaged looking after the main body of the prisoners.

At this point the case was adjourned to 9.30 on Saturday morning.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

Curtain rose again yesterday afternoon, after being dropped a fortnight. Members forgot to adjourn last time, owing to tremendous excitement over Franciscan by-laws. Equilibrium restored yesterday by announcement that His Excellency the Governor has provided for extension of the cattle-sheds at West Point. Secretary nearly upsets it again when he distributes printed copies of the "volunteer" by-laws among By-laws Committee. Surveyor-General entirely does so in a few remarks immediately afterwards, when the Board has changed itself into a Committee. He had not had time, before last meeting, to criticise Mr. Francis's production, and could not say whether he had received or the execution of which he had been the object, on his journey from Fontainebleau to Paris in April. At Oropos, in the south of France, he was with difficulty preserved from the fury of the French populace by the intercession of Colonel Campbell and the allied Commissioners. "At the inn of La Calade an exasperated mob surrounded the house for hours, demanding his head, and it was only by getting out of a back window and riding the next post in the disguise of a courier, with the white cockade of the Bourbons on his breast, that he escaped from his infuriated fellow-countrymen. On arriving at Aigues he wore the Austrian uniform of General Koller while wrapping himself in the Russian cloak of General Schouvaloff, and in this guise he at last got on board the *Imperial Undaunted*, which took him in safety to Elba."

With these painful memories inundating his breast, the Emperor repeatedly expressed his conviction to Count Montolomé that, if ever he trusted himself to the tender mercies of French or Italian sailors in an attempted escape from St. Helena, they would throw him overboard when the boat which carried Caesar and his mother was far out at sea. The British Government

had made up their minds that no such an opportunity of evasion should arise. They were well aware of the intrigues, bribes and machinations by which his sister Pauline, the wife of Prince Borghese, had contrived to rescue her brother from his custodians at Elba, and were firmly resolved that they should not be repeated at St. Helena. Among many other steps taken by Lord Liverpool's Ministry to insure the safety of their prisoner, the Island of Ascension was seized and held by an English man-of-war and its crew in 1815. From that day to this it has remained under the custody of the British Admiralty, who have always appointed a naval officer to the command of the island, which has been treated as though it were one of the war ships of the royal navy. Upon it the Board of Admiralty caused a steam factory and navy and victualling yards to be established, to which a small coaling depot was subsequently added. Seeing that many sick sailors were brought to the island in want of medical relief during the protracted voyages of sailing ships returning from India, some excellent hospitals were built there for their accommodation. On the craggy uplands rabbits and wild goats have always abounded; and a few pheasants, guineafowls and partridges afforded amusement to an occasional sportsman. From January to May in each successive year the island is visited by shoals of sea turtles, which lay their eggs in the sandy beach and sometimes attain an enormous size. It is said that fifty or sixty turtles, some of them weighing 200 pounds, are occasionally caught in one night and transferred to ponds close to Georgetown, the only station on the island. The little town is protected by a single fort, with about an inch of iron plate to resist the big guns of modern ironclads as is possessed by the Martello towers, which in 1803 the third Duke of Richmond, then Master of the Ordnance, scattered along the coasts of Sussex, Hampshire, Kent and Essex. Little success will therefore be felt at the announcement that the Admiralty had resolved to abandon Ascension, and to withdraw from it the small naval station which has been established there since 1815, and of which Capt. Richard H. Napier, R.N., is now the Commandant, at a salary of

ordinary defaulters, or else the law consider that as his clients are in a great measure compelled to trust him they deserve to suffer for doing what they can't well avoid. The legal system of New South Wales, we contend, regards things with an upside-down eye; and when a workman, who has few opportunities for annexing other people's property, lays his hands with immense difficulty on a little loose change, he is punished at least ten times as heavily as the solicitor who appropriates £100 with facility and has abundant chances for doing the same thing again to-morrow, in spite of the empty farce so regularly enacted by the courts. For it is a well-known fact that the lawyer who is struck off the rolls seldom stops practising on that account, unless he is a much greater ass than lawyers generally are. He simply borrows some starving attorney and starts afresh in his name, and, as a rule, this pays him better in the end than running his business openly. When his own ignoble cognomen is on the door-plate he is directly responsible for any swindles conducted on the premises, but when an indulgent Court has struck his name off the rolls his dummy bears the responsibility and he receives only the benefits for his share. There is more than one prosperous gentleman in New South Wales whose influence began on the day when the outraged law forfeited his letters of marque as a pirate, and hurl'd its indignant though empty censure on his dishonest head. And yet, despite all things, it is only the other day that we witnessed in Sydney the horrible spectacle of a baker's cart, a mere youth, being sent to herd with felons in gaol for a year and a half for embezzling 30 shillings paid him by those who had bought bread from his master.

SCOTTISH HUMOR.

Dr. David Pryde, head-master of the Edinburgh Ladies' College, gave a lecture recently in the Scottish metropolis on "Scottish Humor." Humor or the power of healthy laughter, was, the lecturer remarked, one of the greatest blessings vouchsafed to man. It was

HOME-MADE SUNSHINE.

(Applause.) Among the different kinds of humor that belong to Scotland ranked very high. He proceeded to trace its frequent bluntness to the early struggles of Scotland, which made the Scot rough and ready—rough to withstand blows, and ready to return them. (Laughter.) Its matter-of-fact nature arose in a great measure from the struggle which the Scots had for bare existence. They were able to keep the land; but the land could scarcely keep them. (Laughter.) The people lived from hand to mouth—that was to say, when the hand had anything to carry to the mouth. (Laughter.) The quaintness of the Scot's humor was developed by the circumstances of his national history. There was something about a Scot which insured good luck. That something was

CANNINESS OR PAWNKINN.

which meant an unobtrusive, selfishness—(laughter)—a looking after number one while apparently not neglecting number two or number three. (Laughter.) Another peculiarity of Scottish humor which the lecturer noticed was its kindness. If a Scotsman had any characteristic higher than another it was kindness. He was not demonstrative; yet he managed to indicate his feelings in a very gentle manner. Beneath his shaggy brows there beamed a gentle light.

Beneath his rough exterior there beat a warm heart. His very language, rough and harsh though it often was, became soft and musical, and lost itself in tender diminutives. In conclusion, he asked what should they say of

THOSE DEGENERATE SCOTS who were ashamed of Scottish habits, speech, education, and religion? They should, he replied, pay them back in their own coin. They should be ashamed of them, and dismiss them from their thoughts as profitless subjects of contemplation. (Applause.)

The following are a few of the anecdotes—some of them well-known—told by Dr. Pryde in illustration of the characteristics indicated:—

BLUNTNES.

Lord Cockburn was talking with a shepherd on the north side of the Pentland Hills. He said to the shepherd, "I'm astonished now that your sheep stick to the north side of the hill. If I were a sheep, I would prefer the south side." "Deed, my Lord," the shepherd replied, "if you were a sheep you would have fair sense."

The Rev. Hamilton Paul, minister of Broughton, was entertaining a dinner party. He was very anxious to begin his dinner. So he said grace in a low voice, and immediately began his work. One of the guests, who was somewhat deaf, said, "Mr. Paul, you haven't said grace." "I did." "I didn't hear ye." "I wasn't speaking to you." MATTER OF FACT.

A country doctor met one day the son of one of his patients. "Well, my lad," said the doctor, "how is your father this morning?" "He's dead." "Dead! Impossible. Was there any medical man beside him when he died?" "No; he just died himself."

In a number of London *Punch*, some years ago, there was a picture of a Highland country church, as seen on a Sunday morning. A visitor has come up to the open door, and finding the church empty, he says to the doorkeeper, "Has the congregation dispersed?" Doorkeeper, pointing—"Dispersed? Yes; you're him."

"RELICIOUS BROOMS."

An old woman who had been tempted to go for one Sunday to an English chapel afterward said, "There's no doubt that that kit o' whistles (the organ) is rare bonnie; but, eh me! it's an awfu' way o' spendin' the Sabbath day."—A good woman had reduced two of the number of those in her parish who should be saved. "I hear, Janet," said one of her neighbors, "that you think there's only you and the minister in the parish?" "Ah, weel," replied Janet, "to tell you the truth, I have my doubts about the minister."

ECCLÉSIASTICAL.

During the war with France a country minister had been thanking God for the signal victories gained by our soldiers and sailors. Two of his female hearers were talking about the subject on the way home. "Eh, Margaret," said one, "is it no remarkable that the British are very victorious?" "No; you see the British pray for victory, and their prayers are answered." "Oh, but, Margaret, the French pray too." "Oh, Janet, you're right."

Some men were out in an open boat during a terrific storm, and were expecting every moment to be swamped. "Can on'y ye offer up a prayer?" one of them asked. Silence. "Or sing a psalm?" Silence. "Or a hymn?" Silence. "Then," said the man, taking off his cap, "we maun dae something religious. We'll just make a collection."

DRINKING CUSTOMS.

Some years ago a picture in one of the comic papers represented a servant girl giving an old workman a dram. He had taken a sip of it. While he srawled up his features he said, "Eh it's strong. But dinna put ony water in it; I'll just thon'."

A Highlander on his death-bed said to the minister, "Will there be ony whisky in heaven?" "Oh, no, Donald," said the minister, "but we'll have a dram."

An eccentric lady of very limited means hit upon a very ingenious plan of appearing to be profusely hospitable. When anybody called she

took hold of the bell, and said, "Noo, my hand's on the bell, just say what you want. My hand's on the bell, my hand's on the bell!" Another lady, also of thrifty habits, had another way of keeping up her character for hospitality without any expense whatever. When visitors called upon her, she said, "Would you take a glass of wine; or would you rather not?"

KINDLING.

A lady had recently lost her husband. One day she went with some relatives to visit his grave. Looking at a particular corner of the cemetery, she said "There ye are. There's Professor This, and there's his wife; and there's Dr. That, and there's my jeans—just the auld party, ye ken."

When coal gas came into general use for lighting houses and streets, an old woman was told that there would be no more oil used. "Nae mair oil!" she exclaimed, "then, what's to become of the puir whales?"

WHY HE DID NOT GO TO THE HOSPITAL.

HE COULD LEAP THROUGH THE AIR.

My object in writing is two-fold: to express my gratitude for a great benefit, and to tell a short story which cannot fail to interest the feelings of many others. It is all about myself, but I have remarked that when a man tells the honest truth about himself he is the more likely to be of use to his fellow-creatures. To begin, then, you must know I had long been more or less subject to attacks of bronchitis, complaints that you are aware is very common and troublesome in Great Britain, in certain seasons of the year. Some months ago I had a very severe turn of it, worse, I think, than I ever had before. It was probably brought on by my catching cold, as we are all apt to do when we least expect it. Weeks passed by, and my trouble proved to be very obstinate. It would not yield to medicine, and as I also began to have violent racking pains in my limb and back, I became greatly alarmed. I could neither eat nor sleep. If I had been a feeble, sickly man, I should have thought less strangely of it; but, as on the contrary, I was hearty and robust, I feared some new and terrible thing had got hold of me, which might make my strength of no avail against it. I say, that was the way I thought.

Presently I could not even lie down for the pain all over my body. I asked my doctor what he thought of my condition, and he frankly said, "I am sorry to have to tell you that you are getting worse!" This so frightened my friends, as well as myself, that they said "Thomas, you must go to the Hospital; it may be your only chance for life!"

But I didn't want to go to the hospital. Who does, when he thinks he can possibly get along without doing it; I am a laboring man, with a large family depending on me for support, and I might almost as well be in my grave as be laid on my back in a hospital, unable to lift a hand for months, or God only knows how long. Right at this point I had a thought flash across my mind like a streak of lightning in a cloudy day. I had heard and read a good deal about Mother Seigle's Curative Syrup, and I resolved before consenting to be taken to the hospital, I would try that well-known remedy. On this I gave up the doctor's medicine and began taking the Syrup. Mark the wonderful result! I had taken but three doses, within twenty-four hours, when I was seized with a fit of coughing, and threw up the phlegm, and mucus off my chest by the mouthful. The Syrup had loosened and broken it up. Continuing with the Syrup, the racking pain, which I believe came from the bitter and poison humours in my blood and joints, soon left me entirely, and I felt like going to sleep, and I did sleep sound and quiet. Then I felt hungry, with a natural appetite, and as I ate I soon got strong and well.

I FELT I COULD LEAP THROUGH THE AIR WITH DILIGENCE!

In a week I was able to go to my work again. It doesn't seem possible, yet it is true, and the neighbours know it. There are plenty of witnesses to prove it. And, therefore, when I say I preach the good news of the great power of Seigle's Syrup to cure pain and disease far and wide, nobody will wonder at me.

THOMAS CANNING.
75, Military-road, Canterbury, Kent.

Mother Seigle's Curative Syrup is for sale by all chemists and medicine vendors; and by the Proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 35, Farringdon-road, London, E.C., England.—[Advertiser.]

To-dap's Advertisements.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship—

"DIAMANTE."

Captain A. W. R. Cobban, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 21st September, 1888. [935]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE."

will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 27th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 1st September, 1888. [938]

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"ABERDEEN."

C. Taylor Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 30th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 1st September, 1888. [936]

"ROSE & CO."

BEG to inform the Residents of Hongkong and Out Ports, as they have disposed of their Business to the HALL & HOLZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, and they are leaving the colony at an early date, ALL ACCOUNTS owing to them are required to be paid by the 1st of October next, and ALL CLAIMS against them to be sent in for collection at once.

ROSE & CO., Hongkong, 1st September, 1888. [931]

"PAWKINN."

An eccentric lady of very limited means hit upon a very ingenious plan of appearing to be profusely hospitable. When anybody called she

To-dap's Advertisements.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS
OF THE
AUSTIN ARMS HOTEL AND BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES 1855, TO 1886 OF HONGKONG.

CAPITAL.....\$200,000
Divided into 4,000 Shares of \$50 each, of which 600 are fully paid-up Shares and allotted, 3,400 have been applied for, and will be allotted, and the remaining 1,000 are offered to the Public and are payable as follows, viz.:

\$10 on application, \$5 on allotment, \$5 on the 31st December, 1888, and the remaining \$25 when and as the same shall from time to time be called up under the provisions contained in the Articles of Association of the Company.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. HUMPHREYS, Esq.
D. NOWROOZEE, Esq.
E. C. L. REUTER, Esq.
A. FINDLAY SMITH, Esq.
E. L. WOODIN, Esq.

BANKERS:

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

ARCHITECTS:

MESSRS. DANBY & LEIGH.

SOLICITORS:

MESSRS. WOTTON & DEACON.

THE COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of purchasing from the Vendors the site of the AUSTIN ARMS at VICTORIA PEAK, Hongkong, Farm Lot No. 54, for the sum of \$10,000 of which the Vendors agreed to take \$20,000 in fully paid-up Shares in the Company and erecting thereon and keeping a large FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, and also of purchasing from the Vendor, certain other pieces of ground at the Peak, registered as the remaining portion of Rural Building Lot No. 18 and Rural Building Lot No. 60, for the sum of \$10,000 of which the Vendor agreed to take \$10,000 in fully paid-up Shares of the Company and erecting thereon and letting a terrace of 11 Houses.

The Share Capital required for the above objects is \$100,000, to be raised by the issue of 4,000 shares of \$50 each, of which 600 shares, fully paid up, will be allotted and issued to the Vendors in pursuance of an Agreement dated the 18th September, 1888, hereinafter mentioned, by which the Vendors agreed to sell the said Farm Lot No. 54 to the Company at the price of \$50,000, and to accept payment of \$20,000 portion thereof in 400 fully paid-up shares of the Company, and an agreement dated the 18th September, 1888, hereinafter mentioned, by which the Vendor agreed to sell the said Remaining Portion of Rural Building Lot No. 18 and Rural Building Lot No. 60 to the Company at the price of \$50,000 and to accept payment of \$10,000 portion thereof in 200 fully paid-up shares of the Company. A further 2,400 shares have been applied for and will be allotted, and the remaining 1,600 shares are offered to the Public and will be allotted and issued as the Directors of the Company shall determine and shall be paid for as follows:—\$10 on application, \$5 on allotment, \$5 when and as the same shall from time to time be called up under the provisions of the Articles of the Company.

The site of the "AUSTIN ARMS" contains 84.56 superficial square feet and is within 5 minutes walk of the Terminus of the Peak Tramway. The Hotel proposed to be erected will contain upwards of 50 rooms, including a large Public Dining Hall, Private Dining Room, Drawing Room, Morning Room, Billiard and Smoking Rooms, and Bed, and Bed Rooms, and will occupy half only of Farm Lot No. 54, thus leaving the other half for future extensions.

The terrace proposed to be erected on the Remaining Portion of Rural Building Lot No. 18 and Rural Building Lot No. 60, the site of which will be levelled and prepared ready for building by and at the expense of the Vendor, will command a view, on the North Side, of the Harbour of Hongkong, and on the South Side of Pokfulum, and will consist of 2 houses of six rooms each and 9 houses of 5 rooms each, with suitable out-Offices. The site contains an area of 84.47 superficial square feet and is within 5 minutes walk of the Terminus of the Peak Tramway, and the houses can be let at such moderate rents as to readily secure tenants.

The architects of the Company estimate that the Hotel can be built and completely furnished at the cost of \$80,000, and the 11 terrace houses can be built and finished ready for occupation for the further sum of \$80,000. An arrangement has been made with Mr. DORABEE NOWROOZEE for the management of the Hotel.

Two agreements only have been entered into and are respectively dated the 18th day of September, 1888.

Copies of these Agreements, the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and the prospectus, can be all seen at the office of Messrs. WOTTON and DEACON, the Solicitors of the Company, at 35, Queen's Road, Hongkong, and must be forwarded to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the amount payable on application must be deposited with them. If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned, without any deduction but without any interest, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment, and any excess returned.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1888. [938]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORLESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, Caine Road, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports for their kind Patronage and Support. At present, owing to the daily increasing number of the Orphans, foundling Children, and destitute Women, who already exceed FIVE HUNDRED, the Superiorless finds herself in pressing need of further assistance. She has no fund at her disposal, the whole of the means available being earned by laborious needle-work.

The Superiorless therefore desires to state that she will be pleased to receive Orders for Gentleman's Shirts, and Pyjamas, Ladies' Under-clothing, and Children's Dresses, and Under-clothing, Embroidery, in any Form, and in Gold, Silk, Wool, or Cotton, also Regimental Embroidery.

Materials supplied if required, and Persons living at a distance can send Orders by Letter.

As the Terms will very moderate the Superiorless hopes to receive and merit a large share of Public Patronage.

ROSE & CO., Hongkong, 1st September, 1888. [931]

PAWKINN.

An eccentric lady of very limited means hit

